

ASSETS

Medicaid considers assets as *exempt* or *non-exempt*. *Non-exempt* assets are usually **counted** by Medicaid, when eligibility is being determined. *Exempt* assets are *not counted*.

The numbers in () refer to details found on the next page.

Type of Asset	Usually NOT counted by Medicaid	Usually COUNTED by Medicaid
a. Bank Accounts, Money Markets		\$ _____
b. Certificates of Deposit		\$ _____
c. Stocks, Bonds		\$ _____
d. IRAs and other retirement plans (2)	\$ _____	\$ _____
e. Cash Value of Life Insurance (3)	\$ _____	\$ _____
f. Burial Trusts (4)	\$ _____	
g. Equity Value of Home, If Owned (current market value minus remaining mortgage and liens) (5)	\$ _____	
h. Equity Value of Income Producing Property (current market value of rental or commercial property minus mortgages and liens) (6)	\$ _____	
i. Equity Value of Other Property (current market value of second home, land, etc., minus mortgages and liens) (7)		\$ _____
j. Personal property (8)	\$ _____	\$ _____
k. Automobiles, recreational vehicles (9)	\$ _____	\$ _____
l. Series EE or I U.S. Savings bonds (10)	\$ _____	\$ _____
m. Total Assets (add lines 'a' - 'l')	\$ _____	\$ _____

CAUTION! *Medicaid eligibility is complex. Consult your local Office of Family and Children, an attorney familiar with Medicaid law, or your local Legal Services Organization (free or reduced cost assistance). You can find these numbers in your local telephone directory.*

- (1) For married couples, the Spousal Impoverishment Protection Law provides some asset protection when one person enters a nursing home and their spouse is at home. For more information, please refer to page 12 of this guide or call SHIP at 1-800-452-4800 for a brochure.
- (2) IRAs (owned by either spouse) are usually *counted* by Medicaid. The \$ value of an IRA is the total IRA amount minus any penalties for early withdrawal of the IRA account. Other types of retirement funds (pensions, annuities, disability plans, profit sharing plans) would be *counted*, *if* the person has the option of withdrawing a lump sum, even if not yet eligible to receive payments. However, a retirement fund is not counted if employment must end to receive payments.
- (3) The cash surrender value of life insurance is *not counted*, if the death benefit (face value) of all policies total \$10,000 or less, and the beneficiary is one's estate or the funeral home. This does not include term life insurance. The \$10,000 limit is reduced by any amount that is in an irrevocable funeral trust.
- (4) Burial or funeral trusts are *not counted* if irrevocable, regardless of their value, as long as the dollar amount is tied to specific funeral/burial services.
- (5) The home is *not counted* when it is the principal residence for the applicant, the applicant's spouse or children (if the children are under the age of 21 or are disabled or blind). The home is *not counted* until none of the above persons intend to or are able to live there. Special rules apply when siblings or adult children live in the home. For further details, contact either your local Office of Family & Children or an attorney familiar with Indiana Medicaid law.
- (6) Income producing property (ie: rental property, farms) is *not counted* if it produces more income than it costs to keep it (taxes, mortgage, etc.).
- (7) Other real property (real estate) is *counted* and must be offered for sale or rent at current market value. Real estate in the name of the spouse at home is *not counted*.
- (8) Household goods (furniture) and personal effects (clothing/jewelry) are *not counted*. Collections (coin, stamp, etc) *are counted*.
- (9) One vehicle, regardless of value, is *not counted*, if used for: applicant's employment, medical treatment, or the vehicle has been modified to accommodate a disability. Otherwise, \$5,000 of the current market value of one vehicle is *not counted*. One car (of any value) for the spouse at home is *not counted*.
- (10) Series EE or Series I U.S. Savings bonds are *not counted* during the first six months after they were purchased.

Medicaid has the right to be repaid for medical expenses provided. This payment would be made by the recipient's estate, upon their death. Currently, Medicaid does not recover from the spouse's estate, *unless the spouse also becomes a Medicaid recipient*. Medicaid does not recover assets protected by Indiana Partnership policies.